Education and Ugliness.

Does the higher education tend to lessen the physical beauty of women? A certain physician has stirred up a hornet's nest about his head by declaring that it does. He points to the fact that many of the most advanced women have been the ugliest, and he further argues that the women who distinguish themselves by their intellect are seldom those of the greatest beauty.

Lace as a Garniture.

Lace as a garniture is still in favor, but more in the form of beautiful half yokes at the edge of the low neck, or as oddly arranged insertions. If a high bodice is desired one of the prettiest paquin models of cream white French batiste is filled out to the throat with embroidered, unlined chiffon completed by a transparent collar of rich lace matching the girdle and pointed band of the elbow sleeves.

Simpler Type of Fur.

There is in the minds of one or two leading furriers a rebellion against the complex nature of the fur garments of the last few seasons. They are taking courage to declare against the chopping up of costly skins into little bits to patch on other costly skins, which they assert would, like beauty, be better "unadorned," so that for the winter we may expect a return to the simpler type of fur garments, which is, of course, by far the better.

Even the collarettes show the desire for a bolder and freer treatment. Undoubtedly, the most chic kind of collarette will be the long, straight, wide stoles, with a liberality in the matter of tails, while muffs promise to be very big indeed, and of both the square and oblong shape. Moleskin coats and coats of caracul and of mink will, as usual, be popular. Indeed, as far as fur itself is concerned, we shall be using all the old favorites.—New York American.

Woman Behind the Counter.

It is generally asserted or implied by the amateur observer that unpleasantness on the part of the sales girl is due to the greater unpleasantness of the woman on the other side of the counter. The Dry Goods Economist, however, a journal which ought to know conditions in department stores, speaking of a certain store said:

"This store, however, has one advantage over most others that I know anything about. Every employe in it seems to be good natured. Why, it may be asked, should there be any difference in this respect between this store and the average one? Is not human nature about the same the world over? True.

"Nevertheless, there is a difference. Why? Because the proprietor is not only a merchant, but a gentleman, as all, unfortunately, are not. He treats his subordinates with marked courtesy and geniality. As a consequence they feel so kindly disposed toward him and his business that such good will is reflected in their treatment of his customers. And how great a factor this has been in making regular customers of casuals who can say?"

Training Hand and Eye.

We must never forget the intense individuality of children, writes "Pater Familias" in Good Housekeeping. Within certain limits it should be fostered and developed. But the more deeply I go into this whole subject, the older my own children become and the wider my observation, the more radical I become about elementary education. Happy are the children who are brought up in the country, especially if their parents take an intelligent interest in directing their development. What is needed is the right combination of practice with theory, of book study and doing, of hand work and eye training with the usual educational process.

Nature study, elementary art instruction and fundamental training of the two hands, are essential to the best all-around development. Many men have achieved distinction in life in spite of their education, rather than by reason of it. They have had the power to rise above the errors of their early education, the ability to slough off the non-essentials of the schools, and to utilize to the utmost such fragments of their education as could be usefully applied in the struggles of life.

The Season's Hats.

Colored hats will be fashionable again made of velvet to match the suits, of the rough, shaggy beavers, and also of cloth the same as the gown. A charming costume of a queer shade of red in a shaggy material has a toque to match with touches of darker velvet, but no feathers or ornaments of any kind, while a dark blue velvet costume has an enchanting picture hat of dark blue velvet with one long white ostrich plume. The flat hats have not gone out of fashion, and yet there are now to be seen among the very new shapes quite a number with high crown—a style that could easily have been predicted as a coming reaction from the flat hats that have been worn for so long a time. A curious feature of the new fashions in millinery is that there is no one distinctive style set aside for any age. The law is that the hat shall be becoming and suitable for the individual wearer, which is the reason why this year's fashions promise to be so particularly attractive.

The broad, rather low hats will, on the whole, hold their place in popular favor for every day wear, at least during the early part of the winter. The rough felts are to be most popular for outing or tailor-suit hats.—Harper's Bazar.

The Woman in Authority.

The woman in authority should study consideration of other people's feelings. The common scold or the continual fault-finder is perhaps the most disagreeable person in the world, not only unhappy herself, but making others so.

Scolding, in one light, is really an accomplishment—that is, when used for the proper correction of servants and children. If you feel called upon to deliver a rebuke to a servant make it clear to that offender that your displeasure is justified; never lose your temper, but be calm and dignified, for remember that your bearing has much to do with the respect that you are held in by those under your authority. Never let a scolding degenerate into nagging, for if you do you lose all claim for respect from the delinquent, and the person at fault becomes your critic, and a very scornful one at that.

Let all scoldings be gauged by the error, but do not make any one rebuke long drawn out. Give each a hopeful ending.

When properly administered a merited scolding quickly bears the fruit of better behavior on the part of the offending one.

Many wives have spoiled the good nature of their husbands by seizing upon some fault, trivial, perhaps, and constantly dwelling upon it.

Where home is made unhappy by a great fault of the husband, if he is worthy of loving and saving, he is more effectively appealed to by tenderness than by denunciation or scorn.

Kimono-like sleeves are noted on fur coats.

Shaded ostrich feathers are very modish.

White fox trims white broadtail exquisitely.

Flowered broadcloths are a wonderful novelty.

Dresden-flowered louisine are among the choice silks.

Corduroy crepes are very rich and drape gracefully.

Lace more and more is to figure as a trimming for furs.

Silk kimonos for winter are lined with white albatross.

Changeable taffetas are the vogue for waists and dresses.

Moire soleil is a satin-barred plaid suitable for shirt waists.

Panne-finish velvets look quite like panne and at much less cost.

Draped strands of jet are effective as a facing for a smart black turban.

Rich green and the various tan shades make a modish combination.

Chenille worked in wheel-like affairs faces the brim of one fascinating hat.

Lace weave stockings are to be the thing in hosiery for house and evening wear.

Polka dots, like water markings and of various sizes, adorn a new turquoise moire.

Rich plaid ribbons with black velvet edges are among the splendid new offerings.

Some clever evening stockings in white lace effect are adorned with delicate black pansies.

Many of the rich new silks are given additional splendor in the shape of a finish of panne-like lustre.

A stunning turban is composed of shaded blue and green velvet foliage, a few green roses being under the left brim.

Jasper gray is a pure gray—that is, a mixture of black and white without a thread of any other color. It may be light or dark.

Farm Topics

Storing Carrots and Turnips.

When carrots or turnips are stored outside they cannot always be reached when desired for use, and it will therefore be advantageous to store them in bins in a dry cellar. If packed in perfectly dry sawdust, oats, corn or even dry earth, they will keep well and can be taken out of the bins at any time. It is the alternate freezing and thawing that damages all root crops stored away in winter, but as the packing material keeps them at an even temperature this liability is avoided. The oats or corn used for the purpose will not be injured and may be fed while using the roots in the bin.

Some Wheat Tests.

At the Pennsylvania Experiment Station some tests with wheat gave results that were summarized as follows:

1. The yield of grain from the different varieties of wheat varied greatly.
2. The bearded varieties gave the largest yield of grain and of straw, and the grain per measured bushel was heavier than that produced by the beardless or smooth varieties.
3. In general the smooth chaff varieties were injured more by the Hessian fly than the bearded chaff varieties.
4. Late-sown wheat was injured less by the Hessian fly than that sown early.
5. The difference in the yield of the varieties may be accounted for in part by the difference in the severity of attack by the Hessian fly.

Pulling Fence Posts.

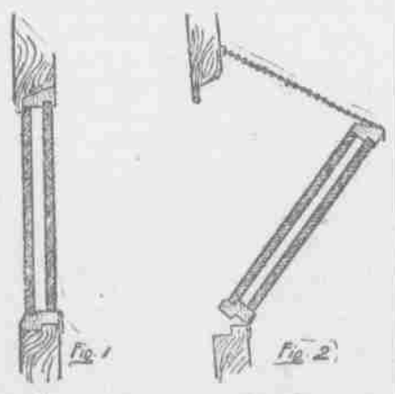
For pulling fence posts I know of nothing better than a piece of board three feet four inches long and a team and chain. Cut a small notch two inches deep about the middle of one of the board for the chain to rest in. Back the team nearly up to the post, then attach one end of the chain to the post close to the ground. Raise the chain and lean the board up to the post and drive on. One man and team will pull 400 posts a day. It is easier if you have some kind of a sulky to hitch the end of chain to. The fore part of a farm wagon will answer very well. I use the sulky of an old cultivator. If the ground is soft bolt a block of wood to the lower end of the board and if the post is not very deep use a small piece of board.—Joshua A. Spriggs, in New England Homestead.

An Experience With Bees.

A writer in the New York Tribune Farmer tells of his first experience with the Italian bees in the same apiary with black bees. The first year he gave three Italian queens to as many colonies. He had twenty colonies of black bees that he thought extra good workers. Two of the Italian colonies gave each more surplus honey than the best colony of the black bees. They kept at work during a severe drouth when the black bees were nearly all idle. They worked earlier in the morning, when the plants were wet with dew, and in rainy weather, when the black bees gathered no honey. The apple trees around his apiary were so well pollenized that he had fifty per cent. of a good crop of apples, while in localities two or three miles away there were scarcely any apples at all. They seemed to be able to obtain nectar from flowers where the other bees could not reach it, and to reduce a thin nectar to honey when the others could not do so.

Double Windows For Poultry Houses.

No farm building more greatly needs double windows in winter than the poultry house, but there is the trouble of securing proper "airing out" of the



house on pleasant days in winter, where double windows are used.

A double window that can be opened and then closed tightly against the entrance of wind is shown herewith. The top and bottom are fitted to pieces of wood of such shape and fitting that air cannot enter. The whole is then hinged and swung as one window. One window in a house fitted in this way, with the outside door, will give ample opportunity for ventilating the house every sunny morning. The rest of the windows can be of the ordinary double pattern.—American Agriculturist.

A fat woman rejoices at getting thin until she makes the horrible discovery that her clothes no longer fit her.

Germany has 322,281 miles of telephone wire.

METHODS OF SAVING GOLD.

"Fly-Catching and Beachcombing" in New Zealand.

Many and various are the means employed to secure the precious metal from its abiding place, and two methods are somewhat remarkable. They are employed at Charleston, on the west coast of the South Island of New Zealand. The first is known as "fly-catching," and is adopted on streams down which the water used in hydraulic sluicing runs after it has passed through the tail races. Some of the very fine gold escapes, and is carried away in the water. This is known as "floating gold," so at intervals along the streams boxes are placed, slightly above the natural level. On the surface of these matting or sacking is put, and some of the gold is caught. The sacking is washed regularly in a tub, and the sediment contains the gold in very fine, dust-like particles.

"Beachcombing," as its name implies, is carried on on the sea beach, and is used to save the fine gold thrown up by the action of the ocean. The greater the storm the larger the deposit of gold. The sand on the beach is black in color, and very fine, and the gold remains on the surface in most minute specks, quite invisible to the eye. These claims are 200 feet in width, and each miner, as the tide goes out, wheels down his sluice-box and commences operations. The bottom of the box is lined with sheets of copper, covered with quicksilver. At the top a stream of water from a hose is led in. The upper surface of the sand is stripped off about six inches deep, and is thrown by shovelsful into the water. As it passes down the box the force of the water spreads it out over the plates of quicksilver copper, and the gold adheres to the surface. The mixture of gold and quicksilver is known as amalgam, and it is afterward separated. These claims have been worked continuously for thirty years.—Golden Penny.

WISE WORDS.

Beware of "Had I but known."—Italian proverb.

The first blow is as good as two.—French proverb.

Ability is of little account without opportunity.—Napoleon I.

The fool passes for wise if he is silent.—Portuguese proverb.

It is better a man should be abused than forgotten.—Dr. Johnson.

The life of action is nobler than the life of thought.—Miss Muloch.

The less power a man has the more he likes to use it.—J. Petit Senn.

Be more prompt to go to a friend in adversity than in prosperity.—Chilo.

To reform a man, you must begin with his grandmother.—Victor Hugo.

Conscience warns us as a friend before it punishes as a judge.—Stanislaus.

He who can conceal his joys is greater than he who can hide his griefs.—Lavater.

He who has lost his reputation is a dead man among the living.—Spanish proverb.

In prayer it is better to have a heart without words than words without a heart."—Bunyan.

Cowards die many times before their death; the valiant never taste of death but once.—Shakespeare.

The greatest of all human benefits, that, at least, without which no other benefit can be truly enjoyed, is independence.—Parke Godwin.

Disguised Dog as a Baby.

The most prominent of the dogs at present in the public eye is that terrier which its owners attempted recently to smuggle across the Channel disguised as a baby in long clothes. It is attracting the greatest interest at Calais, where it is in charge of one of the officials at the buffet at the Gare Maritime, who, it appears, has been commissioned to attend to the dog until the owners' return to the continent. The dog's name is Bob, but we fear this is no more valuable as a means of identification than if it had been called Smith or Jones. It is said to belong to an American lady and gentleman, who are at present staying in London. The animal is a large Irish terrier, so large that it must have made an exceedingly fine child when dressed as a baby. The lady crossed from England to the continent in nurse's attire two days previously, and, it is stated, traveled especially to Paris to fetch the dog.—London Daily News.

A Magnificent Bluff.

But the most daring trick of all in this case of the imaginary heirs and the equally imaginary millions, was Mme. Humbert's appearance with a small satchel before the judge then presiding over her suit. People had doubted the Crawford millions, so she had brought those millions for the judge to verify. The judge declined, that was not his function. Mme. Humbert insisted. The judge was obdurate. So Mme. Humbert took back unopened her little valise, supposed to contain one hundred and twenty million francs in bonds, in reality probably stuffed with a few newspapers. That was a superb bluff.—Story of the Humbert Swindle, in Leslie's Monthly.

How to Drink Milk.

When one needs a reviving stimulant after exhaustion, nothing can rival the effects of hot milk sipped slowly. Some people say they cannot digest milk, and these are the people who drink it down quickly, so that the digestive acids, in playing round it, form large curds, which give trouble before they can be absorbed. The right way is to sip the milk in small amounts, so that each mouthful, as it descends into the stomach, is surrounded by the gastric fluid, and when the whole glassful is down the effect is that of a spongy mass of curds, in and out of which the keen gastric juices course, speedily doing their work of turning the curd into peptones that the tissues can take up.

The Uses of Lemon.

If more people realized the many uses to which lemons may be put this fruit would always be found in the well regulated household. Here are some of its good qualities: Lemon juice removes stains from one's hands. Lemon juice and water make a mouth wash, useful for preventing tartar and sweetening the breath, but the mixture must not be too strong, or the enamel of the teeth will in time suffer. Lemon juice will often, when everything else fails, allay the irritation caused by the bites of gnats or flies, and a teaspoonful of it, in a cup of cafe noir, will usually relieve a bilious headache. The juice of a lemon, taken in hot water on awakening in the morning, is a liver corrector and a flesh reducer. Lemon juice and salt will remove rust stains from linen without injury to the fabric if you wet the stains with the mixture several times while it is bleaching in sunshine. Two or three applications may be necessary if the stain is an old one.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Buckwheat Cakes.

To make buckwheat griddle cakes, mix together four cupfuls of buckwheat flour with one scant cupful of cornmeal and an even tablespoonful of salt. Sift these ingredients together. To moisten them use five cupfuls of lukewarm water and two cupfuls of milk. The milk is used to give the rich brown color preferred by most people. To accomplish this many housewives use all water and add two tablespoonfuls of molasses. The milk, however, makes the cakes more delicate. Dissolve a compressed yeast cake in a half cupful of lukewarm water; add it to the other liquid. Then add the liquid gradually to the dry ingredients, beating hard meanwhile. Pour the batter into a pail that comes for the purpose, and let it rise overnight. In the morning, just before baking the cakes, stir a level teaspoonful of soda into a quarter of a cupful of lukewarm water and beat it into the batter until it foams. Then fry a test cake on a hot griddle, and if it is too thick, add more water or milk to the batter. At least a pint of the batter should be left for the next baking, to use in place of the yeast. To renew the batter, add the ingredients in the same proportion as the first time.

A hot solution of salt and vinegar will brighten copper and tin ware.

When color in a fabric has been accidently destroyed by acid, ammonia may be applied to restore it.

A pleasant household deodorizer is made by pouring spirits of lavender over lumps of bicarbonate of ammonia.

Mildews on linen may be removed with soft soap and chalk rubbed over the discolored place before it goes into the washtub.

String beans, covered with French dressing sprinkled with chives and seasoned with salt and pepper, make an excellent salad.

A pinch of salt will make the white of an egg beat quicker, and a pinch of borax in cooked starch will make the clothes stiffer and whiter.

When a bathtub becomes shabby sandpaper it and give it a coat of ordinary white paint, to be followed by one or two coats of bath enamel.

Stains on brass will soon disappear if rubbed with a cut lemon dipped in salt. When clean, wash in hot water, dry with a cloth and polish with a wash leather.

Aluminum pans are excellent in every way and no trouble to keep clean if rinsed out directly they are done with. They should not be washed with soda, as it is destructive to the brilliant polish.

Jewelry can be cleaned by washing in soapsuds in which a few drops of spirits of ammonia are stirred, shaking off the water and laying in a box of dry sawdust. This method leaves no marks or scratches.